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PROSTITUTES, "PICK-UPS"

HOW ABOUT IT, MR. AND MRS. CITIZEN?

Federal Security Administrator. PAUL V. McNutt,

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These problems must, in the last analysis, he solved by the communities in which people live. Every department of local government—executive, health, police, wellare, and education—shares this responsibility. They should have our full support. The Federal and State Governments can help by keeping communities informed on ways and means—on effective and successful lines or ways and means—on effective and successful lines of section, particularly in health, wellare, and law enforcement.

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"Yes!" say the local officials, "IF the citizens will back us up." "No!" say the racketeers, "We'll open up as soon as the heat is off."

WILL THE TOWNS STAY CLOSED?

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ICHIHW SADNED

Challenge to Community Action is a new 70-page pamphlet prepared for community leaders. It deals in a comprehensive manner with all phases of a community social protection program. Copies are available for free distribution.

Write to the

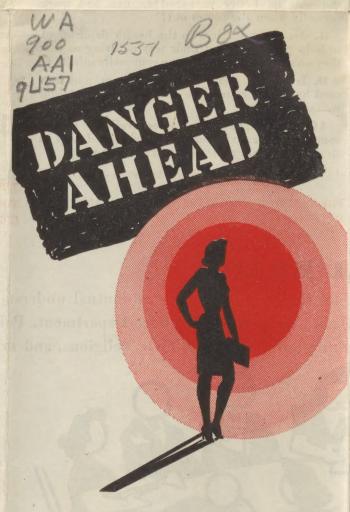
Director, Social Protection Division Office of Community War Services Federal Security Agency Washington 25, D. C.

or your nearest Social Protection Regional Office

120 Boylston Street, Boston 16, Mass. 11 West 42d Street, New York 18, N. Y. 413 Lenox Building, 1523 L Street NW., Washington 25, D. C. Euclid Ave. & E. Ninth St., Cleveland 14, Ohio. 188 West Randolph St., Chicago 3. Ill. 411 West Peachtree Street,

428 Midland Bank Bldg., Minneapolis 1, Minn. 414 Dierks Bldg., Kansas City 6, Mo. 912 Maverick Bldg., San Antonio 5, Tex. 311 Equitable Bldg., 785 Market Street, San Francisco 3, Calif. 425 Dillingham Bldg., Honolulu 16, T. H.

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Statement by

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION

SOCIAL PROTECTION DIVISION FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

Issued by

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY OFFICE OF COMMUNITY WAR SERVICES SOCIAL PROTECTION DIVISION Washington 25, D. C.

In Cooperation with

OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL, U. S. ARMY BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, U. S. NAVY

AUTHORITIES AGREE

UNITED STATES ARMY

The Army is cognizant of the upward trend in the incidence of venereal disease in the armed forces and the factors behind it. At the present time, 40 percent of our venereal infections occur in soldiers who have just returned from furlough, illustrating the community nature of the problem. The control of venereal disease is not alone a medical problem, but one with social, moral, law enforcement, and economic aspects which can only be solved through the close cooperation of all the Federal, State, and community agencies involved.

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Ross T McIntire Vice Admiral (M. C.), Surgeon General, U. S. Navy

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

We must not fall into the error of thinking that promiscuity and prostitution should be corrected only to prevent venereal disease. Prostitution is also a social and economic evil, and like promiscuity, threatens the basic unit of our society, the American family. If ever in our time we are going to clean up the situation, now is the time to do it.

Dr. THOMAS PARRAN Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, Federal Security Agency

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During the war period, tremendous gains have been made in the control of venereal disease and

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A COMMUNITY HAS THE KIND OF PROTECTION THAT ITS CITIZENS DEMAND



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POLICE, SHERIFFS, JUDGES—JUVENILE, CITY, AND COUNTY COURTS, CITY AND COUNTY ATTORNEYS, PROBATION DEPARTMENTS, OTHER VOLUNTARY AND PUBLIC AGENCIES.

Are YOU Demanding the Kind of Protection Your Community Needs?



HEALTH

- 1. Does the health department keep the police informed of the location of establishments frequently named as places of encounter leading to venereal disease infection?
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- 10. Do the private physicians and the health department cooperate so that all infected persons can get treatment?
- 11. Is support given to necessary State legislation for prenatal and premarital blood tests? Where such legislation is already enacted, is there effective enforcement?

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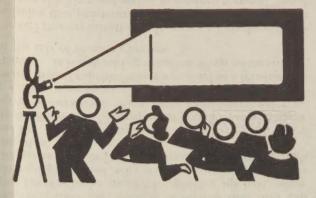


SOCIAL TREATMENT

- 1. Are services provided for girls who come to the attention of the police, but who are not being held for court?
- 2. Are there workers who will explain to the girl in jail about the help she can get when she comes out, and be willing to help when the girl needs it?
- 3. Are there ways of helping to find a job for the girl who has been referred by the police or who has come out of jail or prison?
- 4. Is there a service to help both local and transient girls find suitable places to live decently and at fair rentals?
- 5. Are there arrangements for girls to get temporary financial assistance while they are getting themselves adjusted and into jobs, or while arrangements are being made for them to return to their homes?
- 6. Is there provision for foster home care of children or other necessary services for the children of mothers who are held by the police, the court, or the jail?
- 7. Does the prison or reformatory give the girl the kind of help she needs while she is there, so that she will be better prepared to live and work decently when she comes out?
- 8. Are there services in the health department to help patients adjust their way of living so that they do not continue to become venereally infected?
- 9. Is there a social service exchange, and is it used by police, courts, the health department, and welfare agencies?
- 10. Are counselling services available in the community for girls and women who need help in straightening out their personal difficulties?

This Is the Responsibility of—

THE WELFARE DEPARTMENT, PUBLIC AND PRI-VATE AGENCIES.



EDUCATION

- 1. Is year-round public education carried on to help in campaigns against prostitution and venereal diseases? Are other educational activities conducted at special times, such as Social Hygiene Day?
- 2. Do the newspapers keep citizens informed of community conditions?
- 3. Is the radio used for social hygiene educational programs?
- 4. Are approved social hygiene motion pictures shown in theaters? Do educational agencies use such pictures?
- 5. Are libraries providing up-to-date books and pamphlets? Are exhibits shown?
- 6. Have the hazards of prostitution, venereal diseases, and related questions been discussed by men's and women's clubs? Parent-teacher groups? Church organizations? Business and industry? Have these groups joined in community action for protection against these hazards?
- 7. Have pharmacists been asked to cooperate?
 8. Are industry and the trade unions aiding the
- **35.** Are industry and the trade unions aiding the campaign for clean community conditions?
- 9. Are the home, church, and school fulfilling their responsibility in relation to these aspects of family and community life? Have the churches taken a stand demanding wholesome community conditions?
- 10. Is appropriate health and family life education a part of the school curriculum? Are there community facilities for instruction in health and human relations for parents and other adults?
- 11. Have all these agencies and groups taken a united stand for maintenance of wholesome community conditions; and when necessary do they take prompt action to secure improvement?

This Is the Responsibility of-

THE HOMES—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS, YOUTH AND YOUTH-SERVING AGENCIES, SOCIAL HYGIENE SOCIETIES, AND HEALTH DEPARTMENTS.

OVER-ALL BOARD

Do you have a board or committee to support and stimulate all agencies involved and to assure mutual understanding and cooperation?

Such a board should be composed of representatives of your Health Department, Welfare Department, Police Department,

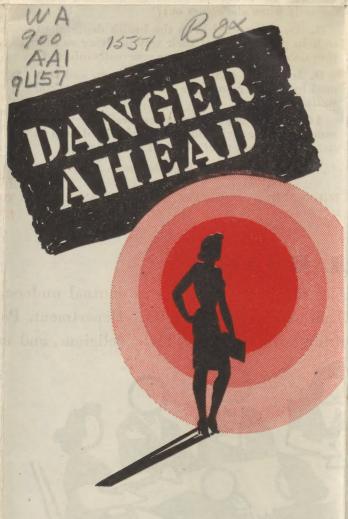
Courts, School Board, hotels and taverns, and citizens representing business, labor, civic, religious, and minority interests.

The only agency that can effectively unite all of the necessary community forces is civic government. This board or committee should be an integral part of local administration.



This Is the Responsibility of—
LOCAL GOVERNMENT and ALL ITS CITIZENS

Wherever a community has established planning and coordinating bodies in the fields of Health, Welfare, Education, or Law Enforcement, the official board should utilize such existing organizations.



Statement by

UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION

SOCIAL PROTECTION DIVISION FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

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DANGER AHEAD!

ARRESTS FOR SEX OFFENSES ARE INCREASING! VENEREAL DISEASE RATES ARE RISING!

Police, doctors, social workers—all those who know what is happening in our communities—report increased promiscuity and foresee a wave of prostitution.

LET'S GET THIS STRAIGHT!

Prostitutes are the most exploited people in the world, exploited by panders and the operators of low-grade taverns, hotels, and amusement places. Highly promiscuous "pick-ups" who loiter in bars or on street corners present many of the same problems as commercial prostitutes. Many become social outcasts. Many contract and spread venereal disease. Many are sick, mentally and physically.

PROSTITUTION CAN BE CLEANED UP!

To protect our Army and Navy and our "army in overalls," 715 cities have closed their red-light districts. Many of these cities have cleaned up their taverns, hotels, and dance halls. This is one of the reasons why venereal disease rates, in spite of the current increase, are the lowest for any wartime period. Prostitution has been made the subject of public discussion and exposed for what it is: a vicious racket, making money for a small group of operators and grafters through the exploitation of human beings.

WE HAVE LEARNED HOW TO DEAL WITH IT:

We know how to prevent and repress prostitution through more efficient law enforcement and through the cooperation of associations representing the owners and operators of taverns, hotels, tourist camps, and amusement places. We know how to redirect and aid women who have become involved in prostitution and to help many of them return to jobs and normal living conditions. But there is danger ahead.

THESE GAINS MAY BE LOST!

WILL THE TOWNS STAY CLOSED?

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"Yes!" say the local officials, "IF the citizens will back us up."

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PROSTITUTES, "PICK-UPS"

DURING the war many new studies have been made and we know more about these girls than we ever knew before. Here are some of the facts. Prostitutes and "pick-ups" are not all of a kind but are people with all the individual differences found in any other groups. Generally, the following are the reasons for their behavior:

- (1) A broken home or conflict with one or both of the parents who were either too strict or too indifferent.
- (2) A deep feeling of inferiority which resulted from economic or social or family conditions during their childhood.
- (3) A low average intelligence. They are not all morons, as many people think, though a high percentage of them are "dull," that is, they do not learn easily or well.
- (4) An emotional immaturity with an inability to accept responsibility. They do not make friends; cannot keep jobs; fail in marriage. They do not belong to churches or clubs or associations or unions. They don't "belong" anywhere. Unless they are helped, they become the victims of parasites.

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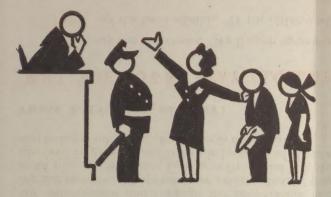
A host of parasites feed on the prostitutes. Their "take" runs all the way from "big money" to "chicken feed." Landlords exact excessive rents from prostitutes for the right to operate on their premises. Go-betweens (including some bellboys, waiters, taxi drivers) get a "cut" for bringing in customers. Quack doctors demand large fees for "medical certificates" that are meaningless. A few physicians make exorbitant charges for treatment of prostitutes when their infections become so serious that they can no longer work. Shyster lawyers make money by putting up bail, sometimes by blackmail. Corrupt patrolmen, who wink at conditions on their beat, take theirs in entertainment or bribes. Sometimes politicians, high and low, get paid for protection.

Bartenders use girls for "hustling" drinks because it brings in more business; so do certain types of hotels. Unscrupulous taxi drivers who know the "spots" make money as go-betweens. Even some launderers, caterers, furniture and clothing dealers overcharge the prostitutes. Organized society itself is guilty when a system of routine fines is accepted as a left-handed way of "licensing" prostitutes. It is a shocking situation when a community is willing to profit from the sale of women's bodies.

But there is a way to end this exploitation. It comes when the citizens of a community stop believing that prostitution is "just an age-old evil that can't be eliminated" and start thinking and acting in modern terms of "good laws and humane treatment." Remember, prostitution is a racket. It can be smashed!

HOW ABOUT IT, MR. AND MRS. CITIZEN?

A COMMUNITY HAS THE KIND OF PROTECTION THAT ITS CITIZENS DEMAND



LAW ENFORCEMENT

- 1. Are the police doing an effective job of vice repression by closing houses of prostitution; arresting streetwalkers and procurers; vigilantly patrolling business and entertainment places whose facilities may be employed by the prostitute and "pick-up"?
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Are YOU Demanding the Kind of Protection Your Community Needs?



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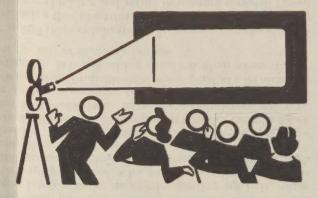


SOCIAL TREATMENT

- 1. Are services provided for girls who come to the attention of the police, but who are not being held for court?
- 2. Are there workers who will explain to the girl in jail about the help she can get when she comes out, and be willing to help when the girl needs it?
- 3. Are there ways of helping to find a job for the girl who has been referred by the police or who has come out of jail or prison?
- 4. Is there a service to help both local and transient girls find suitable places to live decently and at fair rentals?
- 5. Are there arrangements for girls to get temporary financial assistance while they are getting themselves adjusted and into jobs, or while arrangements are being made for them to return to their homes?
- 6. Is there provision for foster home care of children or other necessary services for the children of mothers who are held by the police, the court, or the jail?
- 7. Does the prison or reformatory give the girl the kind of help she needs while she is there, so that she will be better prepared to live and work decently when she comes out?
- 8. Are there services in the health department to help patients adjust their way of living so that they do not continue to become venereally infected?
- 9. Is there a social service exchange, and is it used by police, courts, the health department, and welfare agencies?
- 10. Are counselling services available in the community for girls and women who need help in straightening out their personal difficulties?

This Is the Responsibility of-

THE WELFARE DEPARTMENT, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES.



EDUCATION

- 1. Is year-round public education carried on to help in campaigns against prostitution and venereal diseases? Are other educational activities conducted at special times, such as Social Hygiene Day?
- 2. Do the newspapers keep citizens informed of community conditions?
- 3. Is the radio used for social hygiene educational programs?
- 4. Are approved social hygiene motion pictures shown in theaters? Do educational agencies use such pictures?
- 5. Are libraries providing up-to-date books and pamphlets? Are exhibits shown?
- 6. Have the hazards of prostitution, venereal diseases, and related questions been discussed by men's and women's clubs? Parent-teacher groups? Church organizations? Business and industry? Have these groups joined in community action for protection against these hazards?
- 7. Have pharmacists been asked to cooperate?

 8. Are industry and the trade unions aiding the
- 8. Are industry and the trade unions aiding the campaign for clean community conditions?
- 9. Are the home, church, and school fulfilling their responsibility in relation to these aspects of family and community life? Have the churches taken a stand demanding wholesome community conditions?
- 10. Is appropriate health and family life education a part of the school curriculum? Are there community facilities for instruction in health and human relations for parents and other adults?
- 11. Have all these agencies and groups taken a united stand for maintenance of wholesome community conditions; and when necessary do they take prompt action to secure improvement?

This Is the Responsibility of-

THE HOMES—CHURCHES—SCHOOLS, YOUTH AND YOUTH-SERVING AGENCIES, SOCIAL HYGIENE SOCIETIES, AND HEALTH DEPARTMENTS.

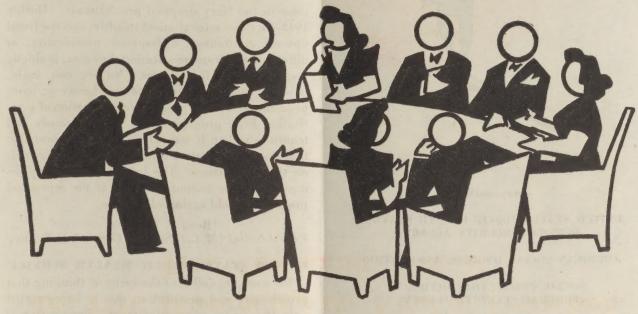
OVER-ALL BOARD

Do you have a board or committee to support and stimulate all agencies involved and to assure mutual understanding and cooperation?

Such a board should be composed of representatives of your Health Department, Welfare Department, Police Department,

Courts, School Board, hotels and taverns, and citizens representing business, labor, civic, religious, and minority interests.

The only agency that can effectively unite all of the necessary community forces is civic government. This board or committee should be an integral part of local administration.



This Is the Responsibility of—
LOCAL GOVERNMENT and ALL ITS CITIZENS

Wherever a community has established planning and coordinating bodies in the fields of Health, Welfare, Education, or Law Enforcement, the official board should utilize such existing organizations.

Challenge to Community Action is a new 70-page pamphlet prepared for community leaders. It deals in a comprehensive manner with all phases of a community social protection program. Copies are available for free distribution.

Write to the

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or your nearest Social Protection Regional Office

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